CHICKERING HALL-8-Concert. COSMOPOLITAN-2 and 8-" Fortunio." DALY'S THEATRE-2 and 8-"Cad The Tomboy." FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE—2 and S-Lanktry.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE—2—"Fanchon."—8—" Little Bare-

HAVERLY'S 14TH STREET THEATRE-2 and S-"The Pro-HENDERSON'S STANDARD THEATRE-2 and 8:15-Salsbury's Troubadours.

Madison Square Theatre-2 and 8:30-" A Russian

Honeymoon NIBLO'S GARDEN-2 and 8-"The Romany Rye." EAN FRANCISCO OPERA HOUSE-2 and 8-Willie Edouin, STAR THEATRE-2 and 8-"The Shaughraun." THALIA THEATRE-2 and 8-Geistinger. THEATRE COMIQUE-S-" The Muddy Day."

UNION SQUARE THEATRE-2 and 8-" Great Divorce WALLACK'S THEATRE-1:30 and 8-" Cape Mail." &c.

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## Susiness Notices.

"ALDERNEY BRAND" CONDENSED MILE Boy always

DESKS AND OFFICE FURNITURE,
Library Tables, Bookcases, &c.,
manufacture, SELLEW,
111 Puttonest, New York.
CHERBATED WOOTON DESKS.
COLLERS PATENT ROLL DESK.
DANNER'S PATENT REVOLVING BOOKCASE. Agent for the

SAN FRANCISCO OPERA HOUSE. WILLIE EDOU'N SPARES CO. Crowded nightly. See Amusement column.

WALL PAPER. AN ESTIMATE FOR PAPERING A HOUSE, \$150.

AN ESTIMATE FOR PAPERING A HOUSE, \$150.

We agree to Paper side walls of Front and Back Pariors, two Large Rooms on second floor, two Large Rooms on third floor and Hall from top to outdon, with Fine Embossed Machine Glad Papers.

9-ia. Gold Frieze upon all except third floor, where first quality below Gold will be used—all to be down in a thorough workmanilke manuser by the best paper-hancers—for Oas Hundred and Frity Poulars.

Being macatacturers of Wall Paper, we are enabled to five you such a figure. If you intend to sell your house, Paper it, as it will bring from two to three thousand dollars more after having been passers.

Samples and Hook containing Hints on Decoration sent fres.

Makers and Importers of Hare, Carious and Expensive Wall Papers.

124 and 126 West 33d-st., near Broadway, New-York.

## New-Dork Daily Cribune.

FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, MAY 5.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

FOREIGN.-In the House of Commons yesterday a motion to preclude Mr. Bradlaugh from taking the servitude for life for attempt to murder. = discovered in Cronstadt, Russia. ==== It is reported that Count von Moltke and the Duc d'Anmale are seriously ill. \_\_\_\_ Lawlessness in Armenia is being

DOMESTIC .- The State Legislature adjourned sine die last evening; the Senate failed to act on the Governor's nominations for Immigration Commissioner, Harbor Masters, Port Wardens and Quarantine Commissioners, but confirmed the nominations of three Civil Service Commissioners, a Chief of the Bureau of Labor Statistics and two Commissioners of the State Survey. It is believed that the Civil Service rules will be approved by the Cabinet to-day. - There are two more candidates for the office of Commissioner of Internal Revenue. === Explosions occurred in two mines in Wilkesbarre, Penn.

CITY AND SUBURBAN .- William H. Vanderbilt with which he has been connected; James H. Rutter was elected president of the New-York Central. == A meeting was held at Tammany Hail to consider the enforcement of the Excise law and kindred subjects; John Jay, General Fisk and others took part. === Policeman Francis Mallon was shot in Catharine-st. === There was another hearing in the Stokes will case - Post Office officials seized a large number of letters carried by private companies. = A young woman was thrown from a carriage and killed. - Gold value of the legaltender silver dollar (41212 grains), 82.67 cents. Stocks were moderately active and fluctuating, and generally higher, but closed feverish and

THE WEATHER. - TRIBUNE local observations in dicate cloudy and partly cloudy weather, with lower temperatures and occasional light rains Temperature yesterday: Highest, 75°; lowest, 51°; average, 5814°.

The Citizens' Temperance Committee was able to make an eminently satisfactory report, signally failed to accomplish; to mention any last night at the Steinway Hall meeting. Since good that it has done is a difficult underit was appointed, on February 26, it has stirred up some of the municipal authorities in a way that has brought about excellent results. The excise and kindred laws have been enforced in New-York City recently as they had not been before in years, and one of the most powerful influences to this end has been the Citizens' Committee. The decision to persist in their efforts for the suppression of crime and vice will give widespread satisfaction among all reputable people. The line they have laid down to follow-agitation in behalf of a new excise law-has the right direction.

The most important development in the closing hours of the session of the Legislature was the quarrel between the Governor and the Tammany Senators. Through the votes of the latter, the last nominations sent in were "hung up"-that is, were referred to committees, from which they did not emerge. Mr. Grady charged that in nominating Mr. Murtha for Emigration Commissioner the Governor was trying to pay off a political debt to Senator Jacobs, at the expense of other more eserving party friends-meaning Tammany course. Granting that Mr. Grady's point of view is correct, his wrath is natural enough. As to Governor Clevelaud's nominations for Harbor Masters and Port Wardens, even a hasty glance shows that a number of small biennial sessions of the Legislature was de-

Any way, why did the Governor send in the names of Quarantine Commissioners only a few hours before adjournment? There has not been any change in the laws affecting them, that nominations should be delayed until the last moment.

The reproof which the Governor undertook to administer to the Senate yesterday, for failing to act on the nomination of Mr. Murtha as Emigration Commissioner, is a case of the pot calling the kettle black. There is no excuse, of course, for the Senate's refusal to consider the nomination. It should have been rejected promptly. But why, in the first place, did the Governor send in the name of such a man as Murtha? The nominee is a McLaughlin Democrat in everything that the term implies. In his hands Castle Garden would have been used for all it was worth to the politicians. There would not have been so much quarrelling as at present, but there would have been just as much jobbery for party ends-perhaps mcre.

If the Police Commissioners wish to defend Captain Williams and Captain Allaire against the presentment of the Grand Jury, it is their privilege; but all the "firm belief that the officers have done their duty" which they express does not alter the fact that well known gembling-houses and other disorderly places flourish in the precincts of these captains, and that when they are suppressed it is generally by private societies or private detectives working without the knowledge of the police. When the captains do their duty so well that the Society for the Suppression of Vice and the Society for the Prevention of Crime have no reason for being, then it will be time for them to abuse Mr. Coinstock and Mr. Whitney perhaps; but not until then.

If the Democrats had lived up to their platform pledges in the Legislature, the passage of a Civil Service bill by them would not have seemed so incongruous. The measure, so far as it goes, is well enough; but when we look first on the record of the Assembly and the Senate and then on this poor little bill rushed through just before the adjournment, it is impossible not to conclude that the act is only a sop thrown to respectable Democrats and intended to be used as party capital in the next canvass. But it will not work; it would require more than this one Civil Service measure to offset the legislation of the session, most of which has been based on exactly opposite principles. Messrs. Andrew D. White, Augustus Schoonmaker and Henry A. Richmond have been confirmed as Commissioners under the

THE CLOSE OF THE SESSION.

Fortunately for the State a Democratic Legislature is not inflicted on it every year. The experience of the last two sessions ought to be sufficient to make the recurrence of the disaster even less frequent. The Legislature that passed out of existence yesterday has been chiefly remarkable for narrow partisanship and indifference to public sentiment. In the sense of redeeming the promises of reform made tor it in the last canvass it has been a conspicuous failure, from the Lieutenant-Governor and the Speaker down almost to the page boys. Beginning its work with a chase for spoils, it followed that course to the end. It was a fitting sequence that the hunt should break up in a quarrel among the Democratic leaders over the division of their prey. The characteristic feature of the work of the

session has been the amount of patronage that has been gained for the Democratic party. In that pursuit some good has been accomplished; but what little credit is due to the Democrats for that belongs to the Governor, and not to any virtuous intention on the part of the Legislature. For instance, coath was passed by a vote of 271 to 165; Mr. on the part of the Legislature. For instance, a State Civil Service Commission has been publin, Lawrence Hanlon was sentenced to penal created, which may prove to be a great gain; servitude for life for attempt to murder. — A but if some of the men recommended to the building for the manufacture of explosives has been Governor by Democratic legislators for appointment on that Commission had been chosen, it would have proved a mere partisan affair. That measure was introduced by a Republican, and its passage was wholly due to its persistent advocacy by the minority, in opposition to leading Democrats in the Legislature. The animus of the majority was evident in defeating a Civil Service Reform bill which applied specially to this city and another one that would have governed appointments in Brooklyn. A bill for this city would have affected a larger number of appointments, and could have been more readily carried into effect than the one which is applicable to the State service alone. But the city patronage is controlled altogether by the Democrats; hence yesterday resigned the presidencies of the railroads | the defeat of the local Civil Service Reform bill.

Among the offices that have been created are Communissioner of the New Capitol, a Court of Claims, a Bureau of Statistics, an Immigration Commissioner, Niagara Park Commission ers, Aqueduct Commissioners, besides numerous others of minor importance. The changes in the control of the State buildings and in the Emigration Commission were undoubtedly inspired by partisan motives. So far as the New Capitol is concerned, the change may prove to be a benefit; but the quarrel over the spoils has postponed for eight months at least the operation of the law abolishing the Board of Emigration Commissioners. The promised reforms in the Harbor Masters', Port Wardens' and Quarantine offices have not been fulfilled. If the need were as great as represented by the D-mocratic leaders, then there is no excuse for the failure to bring it about.

It is easy to tell what the Legislature has taking. It passed an emasculated act in regard to political assessments; the Niagara Falls Park bill; a receivership measure; a bill to prevent "baby farming," and various local laws of more or less usefulness. What it did that merits condemnation would fill a volume. It passed an iniquitous gerrymandering Apportionment bill; and a jobbing Aqueduct bill in defiance of the public sentiment of this city. It triffed with the shipowners in their demand for a reduction of unjust pilotage fees, and created avowed publicly that he will vote for him. Yet a monopoly in the pawnbroking business. It refused to allow the people the privilege of voting on the question of prohibiting the liquor traffic, and passed an Excise bill in the interest of the rum-shop proprietors. A General Street Railway bill was passed to revive old jobs, and a clause to allow the franchises to be sold was stricken out of the act. It assumed the responsibility of permitting death traps to exist in this city by refusing to amend the Buildings law. The expenses of the State prisons were increased \$100,000 a year by the interference with contract labor; and \$750,000 per annum was added to the tax burdens of this city by the passage of bills increasing the pay of city employes. The urgent public demand for municipal reform was ignored, as was that for equitable distribution of the burdens of taxation. The commendable measure to provide

tion law. Partisanship was carried to the extreme of seating a man who was never elected

a member of the Legislature. When the disgraceful session of 1882 was brought to a close the Democrats tried to excuse it by laying the blame on the independent year there has been a homogeneous Democratic majority, and the session has proved to be as grievous a disappointment as was the one of last year. No great measures of public utility have been passed, but many iniquitous ones have found their way to the Governor. All the evil for which the Democratic majority is accountable will not be known until the numerous tricks, the theft of bills and the smuggling in of a "tariff for revenue only"? These able of objectionable provisions have been exposed.

UNION IN PENNSYLVANIA.

There are cheering signs of a reunion of the Republican factions in Pennsylvania. The Republican voters on both sides are eager for united action against the Democrats this year in order to be in position for the Presidential contest of next year. A similar disposition is manifested by the leaders, and if the generous spirit evinced at present is maintained the reunion will be an accomplished fact before the campaign opens. A great deal must be conceded on both sides, but most depends upon the willingness of the Cameron faction to put in force the reform principles which, in obedience to the demands of the Independents, they adopted at their State Convention last year. Chairman Cooper's call for the next convention, on July 12, contains one gratifying evidence of a disposition to adhere to these principles. At the Continental Hotel Conference, a year ago, a plan of union was drawn up, and one of its declarations was that the State Convention, except in Presidential years, should be held on the second Wednesday in July and at least sixty days' notice of its date should be given in advance. The Cameron Convention pretended to incorporate this declaration in its platform, but, among other important changes, it cut down the sixty days' notice to ten days. Now, we are pleased to observe, Chairman Cooper cites the declaration in his call and specifies sixty days as the time required. That is a graceful concession which shows the proper spirit. There is nothing in the call which recognizes

in any way the trouble of last year. The date is fixed at July 11, the business of nominating | Cox? candidates for Auditor and General Treasurer is specified, and the remainder of the call is devoted to the declaration we have already noticed, and to two others even more important. One of them specifies that the delegates to the convention shall be chosen by nominating conventions, thus doing awhy with the machine practice of appointing them by county committees, and the other recommends to local "organizations that in their rules they allow the largest freedom in the general participation in the primaries consistent with the preserva-"tion of the party organization." This recommendation, it is true, was originally made more definite in its terms and broader in its scope. The Conference prefaced it with a declaration that every person who voted the Republican ticket at the last Presidential election next preceding any State Convention should be permitted to vote in the primaries, but this was stricken out by the Cameron Convention. Still, what remains is sufficient to give the Independents representation in the primaries, provided it is obeyed in a generous spirit by the local organizations. The least the Independents can do is to give it a fair trial. It is said that the Cameron managers are in favor of allowing the Presidential vote to be the test of Republican standing, and if they are, no more can be

We are unable to see how the Independents can be asked to abandon any of the important principles which they insisted upon as a necessity of Republican reform last year. These are mainly the ones we have cited above. They were aimed to give the whole party a free voice in the nominating conventions, and to break up the system of subordinating the party to the will of one man. Chairman Cooper's call indicates a willingness on the part of the Cameron portion of the party to accept these requirements and to carry them out in good faith. If this is done. the Independents should be, and doubtless are, willing to waive all minor issues. The main thing they have been contending for is a free party. That they will have if these principles are allowed to prevail. The thing for the Independents to do is to meet all advances in a generous spirit, and make a thorough test of their sincerity by going to the primaries and insisting upon participating in their work. If they are denied admission they will have a right to make further complaints, but otherwise not. They are all eager for reunion, and their engerness is stimulated daily by the wretched failure of Governor Pattison's administration. Both factions are convinced that there are enough Republicans in the State for one party. but not enough for two. Both are also satisfied that it is poor policy to keep the party divided when the only result is to put the Democracy in power. The desire for rennion being mutual, we trust that the means of attaining it will not be wanting. The sooner the reunion is effected, the bigger will be the Republican majority both this year and next.

OUR CANDIDATE. We read with uncommon interest whatever our Democratic exchanges have to say regarding the Speakership of the next Congress. We do this for two reasons: first, because we have a candidate of our own in the person of Mr. Samuel Cox; and secondly, because as the matter now stands the two factions of the Democratic party which are at odds upon the tariff question are engaged in so pretty a fight that we really find it impossible to keep our eyes off from them. There is something to be admired in the method of each. We cannot help admiring the shrewdness, the cold, calculating cupning, with which Mr. Samuel J. Randall's friends-or perhaps we might better say Mr. Samuel J. Randall himself is pursuing a still hunt for the office in question. Few newspapers openly advocate his candidacy. No Democratic member, so far as we know, has everybody knows all the same that the still hunt is in progress, and that Mr. Samuel J. Randall has at this very moment a great many votes pledged to him. subtle under-groundedness, so to speak, of this canvass extorts our admiration. For here is not only the subtlety and cunning of a great manipulator, but there are also the courage and confidence of a man who dares run for the highest office within his party's present gift after expressing his utter contempt for that party's oldest traditions and all its platforms. At such a combination of cumning and confidence we can do nothing but stand off, wonder and admire.

On the other hand, the stridulous aggressiveness of the free-traders, their slang-whanging way of department either fools or knaves all who disagree with ward politicians were getting their rewards. feated. There was no attempt to furnish more the looseness with which they read out of the tennial anniversary of the foundation of the acad-

than an excuse for not passing a primary elec- party all who differ from them, their proclamations, pronunciamentos, denunciations and threats, amuse, entertain and instruct us. What, for instance, could be funnier-in view of the fact that a majority of the Democratic press united in condemning Mr. Henry Watterson as the author of the party's last defeat by means action of the Tammany Hall members. This of his tariff resolution—than that gentleman's call upon Mr. Randall to get out of the party and join the Republicans "between this and Christmas," because he is not sound upon the tariff question ? Or than the statement that appears in a Texas Democratic newspaper that Mr. Randall's candidacy for the Speakership 'is going to be the cause of trouble" because he does not heartily subscribe to the doctrine editors forget that if the Democratic members of the next House who were elected by protectionist constituencies upon protectionist professions were left out, the Democratic majority in that House would be cancelled. They talk all the time as if the party actually had one article of belief in common, other than the common appetite for office, and as if unbelievers and disbelievers in that should be read out. The simplicity of these people is as admirable as

the cunning of the other side. So we view them both with admiration, and read all that is said on the subject of the Speakership-over which the fight goes onwith great entertainment. At the same time, we feel impelled to interpolate into the discussion a single remark which we believe our Democratic friends would be wise to consider. What the Democratic majority in the next Congress ought to do in the election of Speaker, in view of the approaching Presidential election, is-not to do anything in particular. They must avoid committals. They must take the people at their mood. The people meant in the last Congressional election simply a joke-just to laugh once in concert. It would disappoint them grievously to have the majority in the coming Congress take them in earnest and elect a Speaker who meant anything in particular. Now Samuel Cox represents nothing in particular except "Why We Laugh." And we continue to insist that he is by all odds the properest man for the place. His election would put everybody in good humor-nobody in better humor than Mr. Cox himself. So why not give over all this quarrelsome talk about free trade and come to the people? Why not elect Samuel

And we promise, if he undertakes between this and the meeting of Congress to be anything in particular, that we will withdraw his name with or without his consent. Our candidate is Samuel Cox.

THE NORTHERNMOST COLONY.

The letter on the Greely Arctic Colony which appears on another page is at once racy and outspoken in manner and practical in matter. The author, Dr. Merriam, has recently been North under the auspices of the Smithsonian Institution for the purpose of studying the habits and procuring specimens of species of North Atlantic seals, and his pride as an American has been touched by the strictures which he has heard in Newfoundland on the habits of the officers and men connected with the recent expeditions to the upper waters of Smith Sound. We hope that the army officers implicated will be able to prove that their conduct has not been discreditable either to themselves or to their country, and that they have suffered unjustly from the aspersions of the natives. As to Dr. Merriam's practical suggestions, [we commend them to the careful consideration of those who are organizing this season's relief expedition. He agrees with us that two ships ought to be sent in place of one -and both of them vessels that, unlike the Jeannette, will "lift" when "nipped" in the ice-and we in turn support his view that the laboring men of the expedition ought to be recruited from the hardy Newfoundland sealfishermen. We are still inclined to believe that, like Dr. Hoadley, he exaggerates the perils and difficulties of the sledge journey from Lady Franklin Sound to Life Boat Cove. That journey cannot be more arduous than the longest march northward from the Tegetthoft in Franz Josef Land-a march conducted by Lieutenant Payer, who, like Lieutenant Greely, was an army officer; nor can it be so hazardous as the retreats across the ice in the open sea from the same vessel, from the Eira and from the Jeannette. The Signal Service Office, however, will be held responsible for the rescue of the colonists and cannot afford to neglect any precautions nor to spare any exertions to secure the complete success of this season's relief expedition. Without referring in detail to Dr. Merriam's

suggestions, we wish to lay stress on two points not considered in his letter. The first relates to the means of transportation at the command of Lieutenant Greely's party. They were provided with a steam launch, which will probably be left behind at Lady Franklin Bay. and also with a whaleboat belonging to Sir George Nares's expedition. This was found by the Proteus at Cape Hawkes and was carried north to their winter-quarters. There will be twenty-three men, if all survive the two years' wintering, to drag this heavy boat; and if it be abandoned on the journey or be crushed in the ice, there is no other boat which can be used in crossing Smith's Sound to Littleton Island, where there are certain to be broad reaches of open water. Now the vessel which enters these waters this summer ought to stop at Cape Isabella, where a boat was left by the relief expedition last year, and land it at Cape Sabine, where it ought to have been placed by Lieutenant Beebe. It is uscless where it is now, as the party in retreat will not go so far south as Cape Isabella, whereas at Cape Sabine it might prove of great service in the last stage of the journey to Littleton Island. Secondly, Lieutenant Greely's party in abandoning their signal station and marching south 200 miles will have four provision depots on the way. The first is at Carl Ritter Bay, fifty miles from winter quarters, where the Proteus landed provisions on the way to the station; the next is at Cape Collinson, sixty-five miles further, where Sir George Nares landed supplies eight years ago; the third is at Cape Hawkes, fortyeight miles further, where the Proteus overhauled in 1881 the provisions left there by the English expedition; and the fourth is at Cape Sabine, where the Neptune called last season. This last station will be within the range of telescopes at Life Boat Cover where the relief party is to be established. There is, therefore, a cordon of supply depots at comparatively short intervals in the direct line of march of the retreating colonists. This fact ought to reassure those who are unduly anxious respecting their rescue.

Among the large schools of the country, Phillips Exeter Academy is pre-eminent by reason of its age, its excellence, the number of distinguished men whose preparation for fame and usefulness be gan there, and the steadfast affection of its graduates. This loyalty, honorable alike to mother and children, which survives in a striking manner the la er attachments of the colleges and the distracthem, their assertion of ownership of the party, tions of active life, will doubtless inspire the cen-

emy on June 21. The alumni residing in the vicinity of New-York, to the number of about 250, are expected to assemble soon at a dinner in this city, at which the preparations for the coming celebration will be discussed. An advertisement, calling for the exact addresses of these resident graduates, will be found in another column.

The Springfield Republican, which is evidently not friendly to the aspirations of Mr. Samuel Cox, THE TRIBUNE'S candidate for Speaker of the next Democratic House of Representatives, with a flippancy in no way becoming the discussion of so serious a subject, sets that gentleman down as "among the scattering." Nothing could be further from the truth. That there have been times during debates in the House when he might properly be classed as scattering," no one will seriously deny. There have been notable occasions when the whole Democratic side " scattered " and left the House without a quorum. There have been occasions, also, when Mr. Cox has individually "scattered;" but who has not? At the present moment, however, THE TRIBUNE'S candidate was never more concentrated, never further from being counted "among the scattering." It is only a few days since an Associated Press dispatch announced that his friends counted him as good as elected Speaker. Does that ook much as though he was "among the scattering ?" No, indeed! This has been said of no other candidate up to the present time. Things may change between this and December, and it is not unlikely that when Congress meets he may be counted among the "missing;" but "scattering,"

'Talk of "railroading" a criminal to prison Jersey Justice" sometimes moves so swiftly that she might be said almost to telegraph a transgressor to his place of punishment. Take, for instance, the case of Ellis the Asbury Park burglar, who had been looting a large number of houses in that peaceful and pious colony. He was discovered on Saturday and on Thursday he was beginning an eight years' term at Trenton-not in the Legislature, but in a more secluded place of entertainment provided at the public expense. If New-York showed like promptness in dealing with her lawbreakers, the strength and the activity of her criminal classes would be speedily reduced.

PERSONAL.

A New-Haven dispatch to The New-York Times yesterday reported "another Hicks-Lord affair," " a maway match between John M. Quackenbos, of Brooklyn, and Mrs. Reid, widow of Colonel Reid, brother of Whitelaw Reid, of New-York." The groom, in the Brooklyn papers last night, says there was no runaway, and will be no Hicks-Lord business; and the statement about the bride is equally inexact, since Mr. Whitelaw Reid's only brother survived his wife six months, and has been dead for twenty years.

Of the late Louis Veuillot, a contributor to Le Figure writes: "Did you ever look at him as he passed along the street? Everything about his figure repelled, and yet forced you to look at it. He was ngly, common, clumsy; and still one felt he was Somebody. If any one was looking at him, he returned and sustained the gaze, like one who knows he has many enemies. There are two kinds knows he has many enemies. There are two kinds of mastifis; those who trot along good-naturedly without staring at anybody, and those who look you right in the eye as they pass. Louis Venillot belonged to the latter class. . . Many writers to day regret never having been attacked by him. One felt that a bite from those mighty jaws would leave a tattoo-mark which might distinguish the elect of the century."

The late Baron Wertheim, of Vienna, raised himself from obscurity and poverty to nobility and wealth-he died worth 6,000,000 florins-by his success as a manufacturer of fire and burglar proof safes. He had an original method of advertising his business. In almost every city and large town of Europe, Constantinople not excepted, he sub-jected one of his safes to the action of fire in the presence of the public. It was always found to be uninjured after the fire was extinguished. Then he sent to every prince and power and potentate, great sent to every prince and power and potentate, great or small, a magnificent safe as a present. In return he received decorations to the number of forty-one, some of them of the highest order. He wore them all on every possible occasion, and it was a curious sight to see the little, withered-looking man enter a ball-room with the front of his old-fashioned frock coat completely covered with stars and crosses. Everybody, on such an occasion, had a word of recognition for him, but the little man listened with starsing ears to hear whether or not the nod were followed with "Good evening. Baron" and if the title were omitted he would stare coldly at the offender through his gold-rummed eye-glasses, and then pass on without returning the unsatisfactory salutation.

Lady Florence Dixie claims the public's attention Says she: "Since the day on which I was attacked, certain portion of t defatiga ble in its efforts to cast discredit on the statement which I furnished, and innuendo, insinuation and deliberate falsehood have been shamelessly employed for this purpose. While this wave of malignant hatred has been busily at work, I have watched it with silent contempt. To resist it would have been absurd on my part, for I could see that gine was set in motion against me. I was to be destroyed no matter he que codte. I was to be destroyed no matter now four or base the means by which the end was to be attained. Sir, they have tried their worst. I survive, both physically and morally." Then she reviews a number of the stories which have thrown discredit upon her tale of wrong, demolishes them to her own satisfaction, and adds that further manner. endoes, insinuations or direct falsehoods she will treat with the contempt they merit; and whatever charges against her, or fabrications, may be invent-ed in the future, she will reply to them no more

The Loudon correspondent of The Chicago Tribune has a good word to say about Dr. Benson, the new Archbishop of Canterbury. After speaking of his abilities as an administrator, he adds: "But Dr. Benson is what very few Englishmen are, he is a great preacher. Few great preachers have ever sat in the chair of St. Augustine, and of all these preachers perhaps Dr. Benson will be the greatest. He is of commanding presence and is blessed with a most chaste, spiritual and benign face. He has the large back head of sentiment and the large mouth and long upper lip of oratery. Dr. Benson was headmaster of Wellington College from 1859 to 1873, and a volume of the sermons he preached to the boys while there has been published, and very remarkable sermons they are. Dr. Arnold's Rugby sermons are not more human nor more rebust. They are just full of pluck and of the good sense and sweet simplicity which are the graces of a great mind. There are only a half dozen notable preachers in the Established Church. Canon Liddon, of St Paul's Cathedral, is a very glorious apostle of the faith with a rich unction in his soul and on his lips. He reminds one of the late Dr. Sellows, of New-York. The Bishop of Manchester, Sellows, of New-10rk. The Bishop of Machaeler, Dr. Fraser, is a very plain, thoughtful, but thoroughly earnest preacher, and is the most independent and untrammelled, and, all in all, the greatest prelate on the Bench of Bishops. Public men are not trained to be public speakers in England. In the primary schools and all through university of the primary schools are primary schools. versity life no attention whatever is paid to public declamation, and the result is the English are bunglers when on their feet to talk. Mr. Benja-min's facility of speech in court was a daily miracie to English barristers, who hem and haw in the meat dignal lashion." he most dismal fashion."

Boston, May 4 .- A gentleman who visited A. Bronson Alcott yesterday at Concord says be found him very feeble, and Miss Alcott has been failing ably for some days.

BOSTON, May 4.-The Rev. Dr. George W. Bladgen who since 1836 has been identified with the religious life of this city, will soon remove to New-York. He was paster of the Old South Church for

GENERAL NOTES.

Ruheleben is the suggestive name of a village near Berlin, which contains a tree of melancholy reputation. A few days ago the body of the seventeenth suicide was cut down from its branches. Inasmuch as it has never occurred to the authorities to cut the free down, it will doubtless continue to bearfruit of the same

The railway tunnel under the Mersey from Liverpool to Birkenhead is advancing rapidly and it is expected that trains will be running through it within two years. The total length of the tunnel is three miles, and the length of the sub-aqueous part of it three-quarters of a mile. Since a boring machine driven by compressed air was brought into service, the rate of progress has been ten yards in twenty-four hours.

The sea serpent has made its first appearance for the season at a remote and unexpected point,

namely, in Upper Lake, Surprise Yalley, 1 cold County, Cal. The enormous obstacle which it must have overcome in order to get there might suggest to a suppletous mind that this is not the only, original, genuine; Simon-pure see serpent, but an ignoble imitation. Not one, however, who has read the disinterested description of the creature in The Lakeview Examiner can bonestly entertain such a doubt. It is all there eyes like trade dollars, a dragon estly entertain such a doubt. It is all there—eyes like saucers, glittering scales like trede deliars, a dragon head lifted majestically above the yaves, a vast and horrid tall, and a month cavernous, red and hissing. A new attraction for the season appears in the shape of ponder-ous forclogs, eight feet long, which cannot fail to produce a striking effect. Having wintered in the genial cilimate of California, the sea serpeat is, of course, in excellent condition to annihilate time and space, and may appear off the New Jersey coast at any moment.

"The coronation of the Czar," says The Pall Gazette, "will bring to light some curious and ancient works of art which are only seen at long intervals. The nucleus of the Russian regalia is Byzantine, and of a great antiquity. It was sent by the Greek Emperor Constantine Monomachos to Kief in 1114 by the hands of the Archbishop of Ephesus and the Bishops of Mitylene and of Antioch. Of this original treasure, first used at the coronation of Vladimir Vsevolodovitch, the grand-son of St. Vladimir, several portions are said to exist son of St. Viadimir, several portions are said to exist still uninjured; in particular, a jewelled cross, a bowl of gold inlaid with mother-of pearl which is said to have belonged to the Roman Emperor Augustus, and the Imperial coronet of the Autocrats of Russia. This last ornament was used upon every occasion down to the coronation of Fedor Alexolevitch, since whose reign it has been usual to place on the Czar's head one of the two crowns made for the occasion of the simultaneous entremement of John and Peter Alexolevitch. The modern regalla of Russia, in the midst of which the beauty of these ancient and barbaric objects will be lost, is said to possess no great artistic value."

A French officer who was sent to London A French officer who was sent to London

during the war with Germany to negotiate for the enlist-ment of 20,000 Fenians who were anxious to enter the French service, has lately informed an English correspondent that he was amazed at the secrecy and security of the rendezvous to which he was conducted. Having repaired to a certain spot in accordance with his instructions, he was ushered into a cab by two persons who were waiting for him. After driving for some time the vehicle stopped; ne was asked to alight, and was shown by two other persons into another cab, which at once drove off. He had no idea where he was, for it was quite dark; but his impression was that he was passing through a very low quarter. Once again his cab and his guides were changed; and finally he was taken into a house, shown upstairs, and left in perfect obscurity. Thinking that his last hour had arrived, and that he had fallen that his last hour had arrived, and that he had fallen into a snare, he got his back to the wall and drew his revolver. His mind was shortly relieved by the appearance of two gentlemen with candles, who at once entered upon business. The negotiations fell through, as the Fenians asked too much: among other things, a large grant of land in Algeria after the war. The French negotiator was assured that in the place where he alignted there was no danger of police interference, and that a force 100 strong if they ventured into the "sanctuary" would be immediately killed—which he may or may not have believed.

POLITICAL NEWS.

Now and then a truth seems to strike a Southern editor so hard that he cannot refrain from printing it. The following specimen appears in The Macon Telegraph: "It is worse than useless to deny the Adon Relegraph: "It is worse than useless to deny the charge that the principles of thousands of Southern men who claim to be Democrats are fully embraced in the phrase, 'the old flag and appropriations.' That is 'progressive Democracy' in the South." The Telegraph appears to have just realized a fact that has been patent to the whole country for many years.

Ex-Congresman Atkins, of Tennessee, is amazed at the statement in The Cincinnaci News that he had made a bargain with Mr. Randall to secure for him the votes of the Tennessee delegation for Speaker in return for that gentleman's influence in the canvass for the Clerkship of the House. He says in a letter to The News that he basn't "consolidated" with Mr. Randail and doesn't propose to "consolidate" with any other and doesn't propose to "consonate who any other candidate for the Speakership. He will go it alone. Mr. Atkins has undertaken an heroic task, but as he has been a warm supporter and admirer of Mr. Randall in the sast, he doubtless knows enough to put his influence where it will do him the most good.

Senator Hawley, of Connecticut, in his speech before the Civil Service Reform Association in Boston the other evening, criticised sharply that superior class of persons who are always ready to enlarge upon the uncleanliness of politics but are never willing to assist in purifying them. He said: "If there is a man I dislike, it is the man who talks about his morality and purity; who sits on the fence and takes no part in politics. They say that but for the caucuses gentlemen would go to Congress. But gentlemen do go to Congress to-day, and, as a body, they represent the highest and best element in the country. There never was such a challenge as is given to the manhood of the young men of America to-day. John Morrissey was the best man in his district. The representative, as a rule, is the average of the State."

Nothing has occurred as yet to check the progress of harmony in the Republican party of Pennsylvania. The Regulars have shown a disp yield all reasonable demands of the Independents, and the latter have met these advances without captiousness. The first real movement toward reorganizing the party has just been made by issuing the call for the State Convention in accordance with the promises given last year. An interval of sixty days is allowed between Lady Florence Dixie culmins of The London Times. once more through the columns of The London Times. the call and the assembling of the Convention, and the convention, and the convention of the convention of the London Times. heretofore, but by the people in popular assemblies. No attempt is to be made to excommunicate any member of attempt is to be made to excommunicate any member of the party for voting the Independent ticket last year, the only test being a vote for Garnield in 1890. With such magnanimity exhibited on both sides, there appears to be no obstacle to harmony in the Republican party, and Mr. Watterson is fully justified in his advice to the Democrats to "let Penusylvania go to the devit."

The Democrats are having already an inkling of the trouble in store for them in the Congressiona elections next year. A Congressman is to be elected soon in the Hild District of West Virginia in place of John E. Kenna, who was chosen Senator. The district gave about 3,000 Democratic majority in 1880, but the tariff question did not enter into the contest then. It is now an element, however, the interest in the growing manufactures of the State baving attracted attention to the subject. The Republicans nominated a candidate. the subject. The Republicans nominated a candidate, and forced the fighting on the ground of protection to home ministries. The Democrats were compelled to meet them there and to call to their aid the most prominent protections in their ranks, ex-Speaker Randall. The success of the Republicans in the present canvase cannot be calculated upon, but the fact that they have been able to cause a panic in the Democratic ranks in a strong party district by coming out holdly in layor of protection is an indication of what they will be able to do in 1894 in the South.

PUBLIC OPINION.

ASK SOMETHING HARD Why is it that Democrats look upon every effort to promote education, to currial intemperance, and to secure more competent public service, as a direct blow

at their party!

PUTTING A NEW FACE ON THE MATTER.

From The Pittsburg Dispatch (Ind.)

The diplomacy of Secretary Blaine has been condemned in some quarters as rockless and dangerous. It begins to look, when the subject comes to be fully understood, as though the diplomacy of Secretary Freinghuysen will appear instead to have been subservient and convenity.

TIME FOR THE SLAUGHTER TO BEGIN.

From The Lincoln (Neb.) Journal (Rep.)

It must be evident to the Hon. Henri Watter-

on that the butchering season is at hand. He promised us the slaughter of every Democrat who lacked the fre-trade brand when the round-up was made. The round-up is nearly completed, and there is an immense harvest of hides and tallow to be garnered for the Louisville meat market. Let the ceremonies begin. "He who dallies is a dastard, and he who doubts is damned," is the war song of "Old Kentuck."

PRESIDENTIAL GOSSIP FROM NEW-YORK. PRESIDENTIAL GOSSIF FROM NEW-1018.

New York Correspondence Philadelphia Record
The Hon, Samuel J. Randall has been a weekly visitor to this city of late, and on each occasion he has extended his pligrimage to the suburban residence of the Patriarch of Greystone—the Hon. Samuel J. Tilden. It has been known that Mr. Randall has ead a filial yearning in this direction for many years, and it has now resulted in his being given a perpetual welcome to ten and toust at Greystone or Gramerey, and being told to consider himself residuary legatee of all Presidential appartenances still lingering in the Tilden household. "The Patriarch" (as his intimates designate Mr. Tilden) has somi-officially amounced his intention that the next Democratic National Convention shall nominate the distinguished Pennsylvania, protectionist as the party's candidate for President on a platform that shall skilladily straddle the tariff question. It is business connected with this nomination, and not with the Speakership alone, that brings Mr. Randall so frequently to this eity. He considers himself certain to be elected Speaker, and so he will devoke a large portion of the summer to organizing and operating the Tilden literary bureau to give voice to his National "boom." At least these are the intimations given out quietly by those who profess to know the mind of Mr. Tilden Last week Mr. Randall and several prominent Democrats took tea at Greystone, and to an inquiry on the part of the former as to whether in any contugency in his tone: "Why, Randall, I would not be suo a look." The general health of Mr. Tilden is now announced to be good, but not good enough for a political ro, though equal to advising his party. He can cut up his own food and carry us cup to his hips, and there is nothing now recognitive of the palsy that shook his right han. For some time past be nas been engaged in so arranging the investment of his fortune that it would occasion him no trouble, and now that his city and country residences are about complete he projecs t The Hon. Samuel J. Randall has been a